EXPOUNDED THE HOLY WORD

Visiting Methodists Spand a Rainy Sunday in Preaching the True Cospel.

MOULTON'S EARNEST EXPOSITION

He Tells of the Stability of the Church-Bishop Thoburn Talks About the Misstonary Work-Bishop Mallalieu Re-Joices in God's Goodness.

Despite the miserable, drizzling rain that made life in Omaha a weariness vesterday, the First Methodist church was crowded to the doors at the morning service, when it had been announced that Dr. Moulton, the distinguished fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan church to the Methodist conference, would deliver the sermon.

Bishop Fowler and Dr. Merrill occupied the pulpit with the eminent visitor and Inside of the chancel rail sat Bishop Foster, Bishop Foss and Bishop Fitzgerald. The audience was made up of many prominent people of Omaha and a large proportion of the delegates and visitors in the conference. Dr. Merrill announced the opening hymn and when the audience had sung it Bishop Fowler offered prayer.

The eminent speaker was introduced by Dr. Merrill, pastor of the church, Dr. Moulton is a portly man, to all appearances about 50 years old. He has a smoothly shaven face, excepting a small tuft of



side whisters. His head is large and round, his neck short, and his entire makeup that of a strong, sturdy, vigorous Englishman. His language is faultless and the only peculiarity about his enunciation that distinguishes him from the cultured American minister is that be is a trifle more particular about his articulation and is inclined to hold on to the final sound in his words rather longer than the Arierican speaker. But he is almost entirely free from those mannerisms which are common to the English orators. His style is grave, earnest and forcible, never speaking sentence that has not a deep underlying

Paul Spoke as a Prophet.

Dr. Moulton found his text in the second chapter of St. Paul's epistle to Timothy and the nineteenth verse, which reads as follows: "Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are His. And let every one that nameth the name of the Christ de-part from iniquity."

This foundation which St. Paul spoke of

was the church of God, not of any particular age, but through all the ages. In Paul's time the germs of disbelief were plainly visible and Paul saw the opposition that was sure to confront the church nor not merely for a day but through ages. But his faith overcame it and through all the contumely and abuse he never doubted the stability of the church of God. The speaker then explained the meaning of the text by saying that God planted the church and put His The church was the foundation because through it God distributed His truth among men. Individuals might fall, some of them had fallen, but the church of God remained. The thought of a foundation naturally suggested a building. A founda-tion was of little use without a building upon it. Jesus Christ was the chief corner stone of the foundation and each succeeding age continued to build more and more upon the solid foundation. The great building had been rising in grandeur all these ages and would continue to rise as long as the sons of men continued to serve God. St. Paul could see with prophetic eye the grand structure rising through the ages, and he was con-strained to say: "Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure."

All Do Not See Alike.

The truth of God was given to man, the speaker said, that it might be diffused throughout the earth. God chose to speak to man through man. There is reason for the belief that some denominations appear to hold in which they assume that they are the hold in which they assume that they are the only and authorized church of God. It is true that God has his church, but it is not true that God has his church, but it is not will be the naked eye as yet. "We are visible to the naked eye as yet. "We are almost afraid to speak of the church of God," said the speaker, "it is a sacred subject, but one thing we may be assured of, the Lord knoweth them that are His. God forbid that we Methodists should take any part with that system of religion or destring which that system of religion or doctrine which makes much of the church and very little of the word. There are many churches, but only one church. When those who pretend be Christians engage in quarreling and back-biting, then we may well weep; but while we are simply divided into different branches of the same great family there is no need of lamentation. Are there not different beliefs even among the members of this one

"It is impossible for all of us to obtain all the views that there are to truth. To each of us are given some of the views. We should not think that we see all of truth. Some day, perhaps, we shall be enabled to see more than we all see now. Already we can join hands upon one great central truth, Jesus Christ the savior of men, Around that let us rally and leave our minor differences to adjust themselves in God's own

The divisions of the subject were the faithfuiness of God and the duty of man. "The Lord knoweth them that are His," "All things are His," said the speaker. There are no fews or Greeks with God. The sons of men may be numbered among the saved if will, regardless of race or color, God will take care of His own. he has their names all engraven on His hands. They are His temple in which He loves to dwell. He will not forget or forsake them. Some people may not be satisfied with the simple statement that God knows them that are His. But it is always safe to let the scripture explain itself. It is possible that you may not get the full meaning of many passages at the first glance, but be content, God will guard His treasure.

"And right here is a profoundly solemn thought," said Dr. Moulton very impress-ively. "The Lord knoweth them that are His and He also knoweth them that are not his. Oh, my brother, wby will you die so near to your nome? Will you not heed His loving voice? All we need to do is to feel our need of God and accept the invitation to

And then turning to the other division of the subject the speaker said that the Christian must not think that his life should be one of continual receiving. There was the duty of giving connected with the Christian life as well as the privilege of re-

Must Not Temporize.

"A Christian must not countenance sin in "A Christian must not countenance sin in any form," said the speaker. "If you encourage sin then do not name the name of Christ. If you name the name of Christ keep aloof from sin. Do you belong to the foundation of God's temple! In proportion to the devotion and faithfulness of a church or an individual God will pour out his spirit upon them. You will be a source of strength or weakness to the church in proportion to upon them. You will be a source of strength or weakness to the church in proportion to the relation you sustain to God. If you yield to sin you will be a hindrance to the church with which you are connected. If you with stand the attacks of the evil one you will add strength to the church. The Lord knoweth them that are His own. Let every one that nameth the name of the Lord depart from iniquity."

The speaker made no effort to be brilliant or to say anything that would create a son-

or to say anything that would create a son-antion. His discourse was a distinctive gospel sermon from first to last and if any

body went to the church expecting to hear brilliant flights of oratory or startling state ments they were doubtless disappointed. Dr. Moulton is not so remarkable for any thing new that he says as he is for the force and conviction that he puts into the plain simple statements of the gospel. An accepted truth coming from a great man is always given more attention than when uttered by some one of less note and learning.

THROUGH ALL THE WORLD,

Bishop Thoburn Talks of the Spreading of Christ's Glorious Message. Bad weather did not prevent a large audience from attending at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church yesterday morning and listening to the elequent sermon delivered by Bishop Thoburn of

Bishop Thoburn, who has spent the pest years of his life as a missionary in Asia, is a small, slight man, well advanced in years. He bas coal black bair and beard, well streaked with silver threads. His manner is pleasing and his style of oratory that which attracts and interests the listener.

The subject of his discourse was from Acts 1, 8: "And we shall be witnesses unto Me, both in Jerusalem and in all Judea; and in Samaria, and dato the uttermost part of the carth." The thought, the bishop said, was no doubt influenced when Christ took the farewell walk with the disciples. It was then that they visited the many familiar places and gazed upon scenes of other days when they had gone up onto the Mount of Olives to commune with the Lord. Then it was that He commanded these men to go to the uttermost portions of the earth and preach the gospel. Again Jesus, when at Gaillee and before the crucifixion, explained that the gospel was to be preached to all, not only to these of the earth as it was known at that time, but to the future gener-

The people of today had just as much right, the bishop said, to erase the other commandments as to disober the farewell command given by Jesus to his disciples.

Doing God's Appointed Work. Taking up the subject of where the spreading up the gospei was most needed, the bishop said that some men had advanced the theory that the heathens should not be educated, as such education brought to them realization of right and wrong. The same parties claimed that in their ignorant state they knew no wrong, but after being educated they knew their sins, and by committing them would be compelled to suffer the consequences. This was not the idea of the missionary work. The idea was to teach them the way to become Christians and lead true Christian lives. There was more goodness in a small Christian congregation than there was in 250,000,000 of the heathen inhabitants of China and the followers of the gods of the

It was an old maxim that charity commenced at home. This, the bishop said, sounded well, but it was contrary to God's eachings, who sent his beloved son down from heaven to save a perishing world. People could go on for centuries arguing about the betrayal and the crucifixion without accomplishing the object sought. What preachers, both in and out of the missionary field, should talk about was the law of Christ and what he had done to save the

The bishop regretted that Christ had always been pictured as a babe in the arms of his mother Mary, or as dead upon the cross. Christ was not dead, but allve and with the peoble who sought Him and His goodness. The spirit of Christ was mirrored back so real that one could almost see Him and look into His face while engaged in acts of righteousness. If church members would talk about Christ when they were in their experience meetings, those meetings would never lose their interest and become commonplace affairs.
Some missionaries failed in their work,

but upon this subject the bishop said that he would not give a sixpence for a man who never failed; such a man never attempted anything. When men went as missionaries they should take their credentials along. Those credentials should show that the mis sionary was willing to stand up in and for the name of Jesus Christ. "With such credentials," said Bishop Thoburn, "Christ will always stand by your side."

Glorious Satisfaction of the Knowledge of Salvation Set Freely Forth.

Bishop Mallalieu of New Orleans filled the pulpit at the Seward Street Methodist Eriscopal church at yesterday morning's service. and addressed a congregation that filled that edifice. His theme was "Our Wealth Through Christ's Poverty." Before entering upon his discourse he told of an Arkansas church that was to be sold at sheriff's sale to satisfy a mortgage, and of his personal intervention to prevent it, by assuming the indebtedness. He asked that a collection be taken to raise part of the \$550 still due. He wanted the congregation to contribute \$50 of the amount,

congregation to contribute \$50 of the amount, and finally changed his request to double that sum, and the desired amount was raised.

The bishop spoke at length of the internal existence of Jesus, and of what it really meant to be saved. "It is a mighty thing to be saved for even an nour," he said, "but far mightier to be saved for eternity. We can't drop out of existence, even if not saved, so you must realize how great a thing it is for an immortal soul to spend its eterit is for an immortal soul to spend its eter-nity with Jesus! to live with Him forever and share His wealth. He says the righteous

and share His wealth. He says the righteous shall sit with Him on His throne and manage five or ten cities. I recken it means five or ten worlds. My Lord, how I'd like to manage some of them. The swing of this universe is before God's people.

"Some of you seem to think that all there is to selvation is to sing: 'Oh, happy day that fixed my choice on Thee, my Saviour and my God.' There is a ministry of angels and they help every good man and woman on earth many and many a time to reach our earth many and many a time to reach our earth many and many a time to reach our eternal home with God. Oh, yes, you'll see me there, with my arm through the arm of an angel, and Pit say: 'Now brother, let's take a sweep through the universe,' and he'll take

me and show me God's grand kingdom.
"I want to see a million souls saved through the ministry of Methodism during the next quadrennium. If the general con-ference would let go of all that is vain and take up the work of saving souls in earnest we would see some grand revivals and the blood stained cross would be far in advance of the laggards, and we would save a million souls during the next four years."

The penitents' bench was set out and an

invitation was extended to any and all who might be willing to occupy it to go forward. "The unconverted don't come out to church in the rain a morning like this," continued the bishop. "We are all Christian people here, but we want as on pouring of the holy spirit. Come up here within the altar, all you conference delegates who have a desire to do greater and better work for Christ than you have done before. Come right up here, all of you, whether you are ministers or lay-

men."

A score or more of delegates responded to the invitation, and a season of general prayer was indulged in. Dr. Keene being called upon to lead. He prayed that all might be made millionaries in faith and spiritual power and that the pearl of great price, the Kebincor of saving love, might be bestowed on some poor, impayers here some bestowed on some poor, impoverished soul. He asked that all might be flooded with heavenly light, and given strength to do more than ever before the work assigned

For the University. "The American University, Christian Education" were the prevailing themes at the mass meeting at Exposition hall yesterday afternoon. There was an audience of

over 2,500 propie present and they sat out the entire program, that fasted two hours and three-quarters. All the addresses were with reference to the proposed great university at Washington, which will be open only to college graduates, and the doors of which are not to be thrown open until an endowment fund of \$5,000,000 has been secured. The nature of the scheme was set forth by Bishop Hurst, who presided. The musical part of the program was in charge of Chaplain McCabe and Dr. M. S. Hard. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. D. W. Hays. The following program was carried out:

made by Rev. Dr. D. W. Hays. The Tollowing program was carried out?
The Genesis of the American University.
The American University and the Institutions of the Church, Charles H. Payne, D. D. Hymn-Sitting at the Feet of Jesus.
The University the Defender of the Faith Rishop Fowler.
The University in Relation to the Mission Field. C. C. McCabe, D. D. The Preacher and Higher Education.
Field. C. C. McCabe, D. D. The Preacher and Higher Education.
Freak M. Bristol. O. D. Hymn-They Crac fied Him.
Providential Aspects of the American University President John W. B. shferd, D. D. The American University-Why the Methodists Should Build L. John E. Scarles, if Music-Solo, The Song of a Thousand Years. Chaptain McCabe America's Educational Debt to the World Mercabe America's Educational Debt to the World Himport of Our Twenty-first Quadrennium.
David H. Moore, D. D. Hymn-We'll Never Say Good Bye it. Heaven.
Rev. Dr. Moulton, the English deloçate, was cauced for by the audience and responded briefly, expressing his approval of the magnificent scheme and faith in its consummation.
It was announced that several subscrip-

It was announced that several subscrip-

It was announced that several subscriptions had already been promised, Mrs. McCabe taking the first share of \$1,000. Another sum across the water is only waiting for some one to go after it.

A resolution was adopted asking the bishops to designate Octobar 16 as Columbian day, when subscriptions will be taken for the Apparent waiters it. for the American university.

The question will come before the general conference for definite action some time during the present month.

Talked to Young Men. Bishop Mallalicu yesterday afternoon delivered a brief address to young men in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian association. The attendance, on account of the inclemency of the weather, was very light. The bishop teld those that were present that they were living in the grandest age that God had ever bestowed upon any generation. It was an age of reformation, both of moral and religious reform. He said that the present generation lived in the choicest part of God's globe. He had given them not only a beautiful land, but also magnificent climate. The people who in-habited the glorious land were given more intelligence than had any other generation been given. In order to appreciate this gen-erous gift the people should do all they could for Christ and humanity.

The bishop said that circumstances had a

good deal to do with one's life, but a position in life depended upon a man's determination and upon himself. You could accomplish nothing if you did not work for Christ, humanity and yourself. If was only the consecrated soul that amounted to much in this world. In all your undertakings, he said, do them with a persistent toil and energy of endeavor. Indolence and irresolution never accomplished anything. It was also neces-sary to possess a character of courage as well as one of persistent toil. Sometimes it required more courage than heroism to say 'no" to enticements than it aid to go to war If you developed manhood you must have courage. Quality of endurance was also

necessary for a crowning success.

The musical service was very attractive and was one of the usual Sunday features of DeWitt's Sarsaparina is renabla.

Dr. Cullimore, count, Basbuilding Auction! Oriental Rug Auction. The finest, largest and most complete collection of rugs ever brought to this sity, now on exhibition in New York Life building (first floor to your right), and will be sold at public auction on Wednesday and Thursday next at 3 and 7:30 p. m. All goods will be sold without limit or reserve, these goods came consigned direct from the east.

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PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS. P. L. Wing of Lincoln is at the Millard.

W. P. Shockey of Hastings is at the Mil-A. N. Conklin of Ashton, Neb., is at the S. W. Williams of Rushville, Neb., is at the

J. P. Albert of Emerson, Neb., is at the H. F. Teal of Norfolk is registered at the J. B. Barnes of Norfolk is registered at the

E. E. McDowell of Fairbury, Neb., is at the Murray. R. F. Ralston of Rock Island is stopping at the Murray.

Sam Small is in the city and is registered from Atlanta. W. H. Clemmens and wife of Fremont are at the Miliard.

Rev. C. C. Mobee and wife of Des M⇒nes are at the Delloue. A. L. Brown and wife of Talmage, Neb., are at the Arcade, John Reese of Broken Bow, Neb., is stopping at the Millard.

Alfred W. Ayers of Arlington, Neb., is stopping at the Arcade. A. M. Jackson and wife of Emerson, Ia., are domicited at the Millard.
C. H. Allyn and T. O. Buckley of Cozad, Neb., are stopping at the Arcade. J. C. Watson, E. F. Warren and F. B Smith of Nebraska City are at the Dellone

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via Pennsylvania Lines. Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch and the numerous resorts along the At-lantic seaboard; Altoona, Bedford Springs, Cresson and inviting retreats in the Alleghenies, the Catskills, Adirondacks and mountains of the east are reached from the west and north west via Chicago and the Pennsylvania lines. Train service characteristic of the standard railway system of Amer-For details address George Jenkins, traveling passenger agent, Dubuque, Ia.

Country Merchants Who are cash buyers should not fail to take advantage of the Heliman's administrator's sale to secure some wonderful bargains for their fall trade. Address HELLMAN'S ADMINISTRATOR, 13th and Farnam, Omaha.

DIED. Notices of five lines or less under this head, Afty cents; each additional line ten cents. DE PUI-Mrs. Eliza, died at the residence of ner daugnter, Mrs. M. C. Nichols, 3/12 Mason street. Funeral notice later. KAUFHOLD-Charles, at St. Joseph hospital, at 7 a.m. Sunday morning, May s. Funeral notice later.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .-- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



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Every year, as regularly as the month of May puts in its appearance, we hold a special sale of Men's Suits. These sales are looked forward to by the majority of our patrons with unusual interest, they having found by past experience that nowhere in this wide damp world do they get such extraordinary values as these sales put forth. Our May Sale for "92" begins today. We have cleared all our front tables of their usual loads, and placed on them about eight hundred special suits. As fast as the assortment gets broken, it will be replenished from the third floor, where great piles of the same sorts of suits are waiting to be led to the slaughter.

They're made in All wool cheviots, All wool flannels, All wool cassimeres, All wool homespuns.



They come in Square cut sacks, Round corner sacks, Frocks, Cutaways.

There are dark colors, light colors, medium colors. There are plaids, there are checks, there are pin heads, there are plain colors. There are suits for young men, middle-aged men, old men. There are suits for rich men, suits for poor men. There are suits for men in every station in life from a railway station to a police station. In this grand offering are suits positively worth fifteen and sixteen dollars; the majority of them are worth thirteen and fourteen dollars, while not a single solitary suit in the entire lot was ever intended to be sold for less than twelve dollars and fifty cents. No matter how we bought them or what they cost us, you can walk into our store any time between now and ten o'clock Saturday night and take your choice of the entire grand assortment for seven dollars and fifty cents. Included in this sale will be about three hundred blue uniform suits, for G. A. R. or railroad men, made of the very best all wool indigo blue flannel, colors guaranteed absolutely fast, coats cut either single or double breasted, with either G. A. R. or buttons to match, at the same price.

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Soldiers in the Regular Arm and Sailors, Seamon and Marines in the United States Navy, since the War of the Rebellion, who have been discharged from the service on account of disabilities incurred therein while in the line of duty, are

Entitled to Pension at the same rates and under the

same conditions as persons rendering the same service during the War of the Rebellion, except that they are not entitled under the new law or act of June 27, 1890.

Such persons are also entitled to pension whether discharged from the service on account of disability or by reason of expiration of term of service, if while in the service and line of duty, they incurred any wound injury or disease which still disables them for mannal

Widows and Children of persons rendering service in the regular army and navy Since the War are Entitled to Pension.

of the death of the soldier was due to his service, or occurred while he was in the service.

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FOR INFORMATION OR ADVICE As to title to pension, ADDRESS THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS, 220 Bee Building.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA This Bureau is guaranteed by the San had the San ORDINANCE NO. 3027.

ORDINANCE NO, 3027.

An ordinance to establish a public library, reading rooms, art enlightes and museums, and to provide for the management, protection and government of the same.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha:

Section I. That there is hereby established in the city of Omaha a public library, reading room, art galiery and museum, which shall be forever kept up and maintained by said city and shall be known as the Omaha l'ublic Library.

Setion 2. Whenever in this ordinar ce there shall be used the words "public library" the same shall be held to mean and inc ude piblic libraries, reading rooms, art galieries and museums.

same shall be held to mean and inc ude p incic libraries, reading rooms, art galicries and muscuiss.

Section & Sald public ilbrary shall be taken charge of, managed and controlled by the present board of the Om Ra Public Library, as heretofore constituted, and shall be manazed and controlled by a board of miscure to be appointed by the mayor, subject to the approval of the city council, of which board neither the mayor nor any member of the city council shall be a member, the sald directors to be appointed as their terms of office expire. Such directors shall hold their office for a term of three years from the first day of July following their appointment, or until their successors are appointed and confirmed, and three directors shall hereafter be chosen antually. In case of vacancies, by resignation, removal or otherwise, the mayor and council shall by such vacancy for such unexpired term. No director shall receive any pay or compensation for services rendered as a nember of such board, and such directors shall give bond for the faithful discharge of their dut es in the sum of one thousand doliars (1,00).

Section 4. The directors shall, at their first meeting in July of each year, organize by e.e ting one of their number president, and such other officers as may be necessary. Five of such board shall be a outering. They shall have power to adopt such by-iaws, rules and regulations for their guidance and for the government of the library as they may deem expedient, subject to the supervision and control of the mayor and city council and not inconsistent with this or linance. They shall have exclusive control of the expenditure of all inoneys collected or denated to the credit of the library fund, and of the renting or construction of any library ballings. the supervision care and custody of the grounds rooms or belidings constructed, lease or set part for that purpose.

vision, care and custody of the grounds, rooms or belidings constructed, lease for set part for that purpose.

Section 3. Any tax levied or collected, or funds donated therefor, sha'l be kept for the use of such library, separate and apart from other funds of the city, and shall be drawn upon by the proper officers, upon the authenticated vouchers of the library board, and shall not be used or disbuised for any other purpose.

Section 6. The library board shall have power to appoint a suitable if rarbin and assistants, to fix their compensation, and remove their appointees at pressure, and shall have power to establish regulations for the government of such library as may be deemed necessary for its preservation and to sustain the usefulness and ellic energy and to fix and impose by general rules, penatics and forielitures for trespasses or injury upon or to the library buildings, gounds, rooms, books or other property, or for the failure to return any bock or for violation of any by-law or regulation, and shall have and exercise such power as may be necessary to carry out the sprit and intent of this ordinance in establishing and maintaining a public ilbrary.

er, ise such power as may be necessary to carry out the spirit and intent of this ordinance in establishing and maintaining a public library.

Section 7. Every library established under this ordinance shall to forever free to the use of the inhabitants of the city, subject always to such reasonable regulations as the library loard may adopt to render said library ry of the greatest use to the inhabitants of said city, and the board may exclude from the use of the library ary one who shall wilfully violate or refuse to compay with the rales and regulations established for the government thereof.

Section 8. The Library Board shall, on or before the second Monday in June of each year, make a report to the city council of the condition of their trust on the first day of June of each year, showing all moneys received or expended, number of books or periodicals on hand, newspapers and current literature subscribed for or donated to the reading room department; the number of books or periodicals on hand, newspapers and current literature subscribed for or donated to the reading room department; the number of soils or periodicals purchased or negulated by gift during the year, and the number of soils or missing, the number of visitors attending the number and character of books ionned or issued, with such statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest or as the city council may require, which report shall be verified by afficiavit by the proper officers of sair board.

Section 10. Penalties imposed or accruing by any by-law or regulation of the Library Board may be recovered in a civil action before any just ce of the peace, or other court having jurisdiction; such action to be instituted in the name of the Public Library Board of the city of Omaha, and moneys concected in such action shall be forthwith place in the city treasury to the credit of the Library Board of the city of Omaha, and moneys concected in such action and suggestions of money concected in such action and suggestions of

Army and such bronerty shall thereupon be exempt. property.
Section 12. The Library Board shall have

property.

Section 12. The Library B and shall have the power to authorize any circulating library, reading matter or work of art of any private person, association or corporation to be deposited in the public library rooms, to be used in the same minner as the books and property of the library.

Section 13. All moneys received by the board of directors or by any librarian or assistant of said library from any source, for the use and support thereof, shall be paid monthly to the city treasurer of the city of Omaha.

Section 14. Any person who shall willfully or mallelously cut, write upon, injure, deface, tear or destroy any book, newspaper, plate, picture or engraving belonging to the Omaha Public Library shall be hable to a five of not less one dolar (31.56) or more than five dolars (31.56) for every such offense.

Section 13. The authority hereby conferred upon the Library Board to take charge of, manage and control the Public litrary, shall extend to and apply to such branch libraries in the city of Omaha as may be hereafter established.

Section 16. That sections 1.2 and 3 of chap-

in the city of Omaha as may be hereafter established.
Section 16. That sections 1, 2 and 3 of chapter 37, entitled, "Library," of the compiled ordinances of 1893, are hereby repealed, the same being re-inacted horein.
Section 17. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed April 30th, 1892.

JOHN GROVES,

City Clerk.

E. P. DAVIS.

President of the City Council.

Approved May 2nd, 1892.

GEO. P. BEMIS,

Mayor.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING MATERIAL,
Dumber, etc.: U. S. Indian Service, Rosebud Agency, S. D., May 2, 1892—Sealed proposaa's, endorsed "Proposals for lumber, building
material, etc.", as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Rosebud
agency, S. D., via Valentine, Neb., will be received at this agency until locations, p. m. of
Teesday, May 24, 1892, for furnishing and dedivering at Valentine, Neb., or at points on
the Rosebud Indian reservation to be designated by the undersigned about 21,000 feet
of assorted lumber, 145,000 shingles, 69,000
laths, brick, lime, hardware, doors, wholows,
paints, oils, etc., a full description of which,
together with information as to points of dedivery, will be furnished upon application.
Bidders will be required to state specifically in their bids the proposed price of
each article offered for delivery under a
contract, and the point or points it is pronosed to deliver the articles. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of
any bid, if deemed for the best interest of the
service. Centrifies cines.—Each hid must be
accompanied by a certified cheek or Assift
upon some United States depository or solvents
National bank in the vicinity of the residence
of the bidder made payable to the order of
the commissioner of the amount of the proposal,
which check or draft will be forfeited to the
thied States in case any bidder or uldders
rece, vin; an award shall fail to promptly oxecute a contract with good and sufficient
sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of a
certified check will not be considered. For
further information apply to J. George
Wright, United States indian Azent.

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Receiver's Saie.

Notice is heroby given that, pursuant to an order of the district court of Douglas county. Nebraska, sea ed proposals conducted "troposals for purchase of liquer," and addressed to Charles V. Miles, receiver, sea Seav York Life build nr. Omaha, Nebraska, will be received up to and including May 25rd, 182, for the purchase of the whole or portions of the stock of willskies, wines, liquors, etc., formerly owned by R. R. Grotte and used in his wholesale and retail liquor business in Omaha, Nebraska, together with all the furniture and fixtures used in and about said insiness.

The atonk can be seen and a detailed description of the same can be had upon application to the receiver.

The sale to be for cash, and a certified check for it per cent of the amount offered mist accompany each bid, which check will be returned in case the proposal accompanying same be rejected.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CHARLES V. MILES beginner.

OMAHA Nebraska, May 4th 1822. CHARLES V. MILES, Receiver. 629 New York Lafe building. May 8 d 10 tm. Omaha, Neb. Proposals for fron Gates Between City Hak

Proposals for fron Gates Between City Hak, and Bee Building.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the city comptroller, city of Omaha, Noh., up to 4p. m. May 14. 1822, for the construction and erection of fron gates between the city hall and The Bee building, in accordance with the plans and specific tions on file at the office of Architect Beindorff, 6.7 Rice building. All bids must be accompanied by a certified cheek of \$25.90. The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids.

Midst THEO OLSEN, Comptroller.